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The livestock protection program in Central and South China calls for control of epizootic diseases, prevention of slaughtering, increase and improvement of the quality and breed of farm animals, establishment of a livestock protection center in each province to unify and direct the work of subordinate agencies, establishment of a livestock protection and breeding station in each special administrative district to concentrate on the periodical inoculation drive, establishment of an animal husbandry demonstration area in each province, procurement of insurance for farm animals, and stepping up of research to develop new serum and vaccine to combat or prevent epizootic diseases.

PLAN ANIMAL POPULATION INCREASE -- Yang-chou, Su-peh Jih-pao, 30 Aug 50

To increase farm animals, a livestock crossbreeding station was set up in each special administrative district in North Kiangsu. The war and calamities have reduced the animal population in North Kiangsu from 700,000 before the war to 400,000 at present.

To increase and improve the quality and breed of farm animals, the North Kiangsu Administrative Office has also set up a livestock breeding center in Ssu-yang Hsien. The livestock crossbreeding stations were set up in Yen-ch'eng, T'ai-hsing, and Huai-yin hsien. Each livestock crossbreeding station has five head of breeding stock which will be used to crossbreed with the farmers' livestock.

INOCULATES 40,439 IN PEI CHIANG -- Canton, Nan-fang Jih-pao, 23 Oct 50

Pei-chiang -- The antiplague unit of the Livestock Protection and Breeding Office, Kwangtung People's government, has inoculated 40,439 head of farm animals in the Pei-chiang area of Kwangtung in a 5-month period ending 1 October 1950.

The unit faced considerable difficulties at first due to vastness of the area and poor transportation facilities. Collecting the animals for inoculation was an enormous problem. Besides, many farmers were reluctant to have their cattle inoculated with "rabbit-ized" (t'u-hua (1) /numbers refer to appended character/ plague vaccines. Some KMT special agents tried to obstruct the unit's work. Many farmers thought their livestock would be confiscated or taxed if they were brought in to be inoculated. In addition, the outbreaks of epizootic diseases in scattered areas slowed down the work.

Despite all these obstacles, the unit continued its work diligently and propagandized the beneficial aspects of inoculations to farmers. They strived to inoculate as many animals as possible. In many instances, the unit had to travel 4 or 5 li to inoculate only 5 or 6 head of cattle. The unit, however, succeeded in inoculating 40,439 head in the 5-month period. The original plan called for inoculation of only 10,000 head during this period.

Of the total, preventive inoculations were given to 7,560 head in Weng-yuan Hsien, 6,031 in Nan-hsiung Hsien, 14,006 in Lien Hsien, and 5,992 in Ch'u-chiang Hsien. In the disease-outbreak areas, preventive inoculations or treatments were given to 3,115 head in Fo-kang Hsien, 407 in Ying-te Hsien, 173 in Ch'ing-yuan Hsien, and 154 in Shih-hsing Hsien.

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The "rabbit-ized" plague vaccine inoculation is simple, effective, and produces no aftereffects. The injection of one cubic centimeter of the vaccine in each animal will immunize the cattle against rinderpest for a year. Besides, the cattle can work in the field immediately after inoculation with no aftereffects.

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